MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

The Situation Yesterday in the Public Departments.

THE POLITICAL AXE AT WORK.

Removals and Appointments by the Comptroller.

FUNDS FOR THE SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners and the City Property Valuation.

INGERSOLL STILL AT LARGE.

The Small Pipelayers After the "Boss."

PIELDS AND THE LEGISLATURE.

ABOUND THE CITY BALL.

The queende of Sunday and the opportunity thus for a good rest after the exertions of the itelens of all classes. They appeared at and une the departments reterday in good condition and fresh to exclude the cases of office hold-and office seeking. They congregated in the iways and corridors as usual, and talked and oked and chatted about the work and workers the late campaign. The old City Hall was more owing thus the turn in public favor. Where a or two ago the crowds flocked to the new er socked yesterday to the old City Hall and to rooms occupied by ex-Sheriff O'Brien, looking on him now as the rising democratic leader in th fairs of the city and county. Numbers of the newthose whose adherence to the anti-Tammany acket in the late contest had won them places or ses of places, were on hand in good number, scussing the merits of the situation. One gentle man who is known as a "l'ammany" republican spoke very confidently and said he "know" the conkingites had tried to make

AN ARRANGEMENT WITH TWEED, to the effect that if he would give what he controls Legislature to the support of Conkling for made to contest his seat or throw him out. He ignt, also, that there would be a serious division

thought, also, that there would be a serious division in the republican ranks, and that Hank Smith would have a little to say about how things went in Albany this whiler. Another thought that the republicans would not care to do anything with the democrataths year, as they had votes enough in both branches of the Legislature to carry through any measure, and that they would make a sweeping reform.

REGARDLESS OF THE REFORT DELACRATS.

This state of alfairs was mentioned to Jinmay Gerrey, the successor of ex-Alderman Croker as Superintendent of Market Renes and Feec. Jimmy bridled up and boldly declared that the only persons who spoke so were the Tamanar republicans; that there had been an understanding and the insuence of the leaders of the reform democracy would be felt in all the councils. "No," said Mr. Gerrey, "the republicans have incd a trial of the commissions business, and it lost then the Stace; the Tammany folks have had their dose of it, and it has lost the democracy the State, and I tunk now the people will receive a little more consideration in regard to the nominating and selecting officers."

made of attaches at the various markets. The removal of ex-alderman Croker was pretty generally known but not officially promulgated until vesterday, when the gallant Gorrey took the oath of the jolly Joine in the Mayor's office Besides ex-Alderman Croker, the Deputy Comptroider has removed John Bush, James Hefferman and P. Coughim, Deputy Collectors of City Revenue, and has appointed Francis F. Reynolds, Daniel Officer and P. H. Harris, James Alexandroider, Control and P. Harris, Jam O'Renly and P. D. Byrnes. He has also market, John Hearne, Deputy Clerk of Eighteont Warket, John Hearne, Deputy Clerk of Eighteont Ward Market; John O'Brien, Clerk Centre Market; P. T Carney, Clerk Franklin Market, and James Don Lelly Assistant Collector of Washington Market. Carriey, Clerk Franklin Market, and James Don-belly. Assistant Collector of Washington Market, Besides those above mentioned the Ichiwing recent appointees took the oath of odice yesterday:—Hugh McGoriey, Deputy Collector of the Eighteenth Ward Market: Euward Pitzpatrick, Clerk of Washington Market: Euward Pitzpatrick, Clerk of Centre Market. Further Fayments by the Deputy Comptrollers. Deputy Comptroller Green vesterday paid the De-partment of Public Instruction \$100,000 for salaries of tenchers, &c., and to the Department of Charities and Correction \$12,500 for donations to the bilind.

there was an unusual stream of visitors, callers and interviewers. The fact that the Board of Apportionment and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were to meet to night no doubt drew a large portion of the crowd, as many of them represented asctioneers' firms, charitable institutions and claimants of various kinds. At about two o'clock peputy Comptroller Green, at. Peter B. Sweny, Becorder Hackett, Chamberlain Bradley and Assistant Aiderman Lysagnt assembled in the Mayor's office. The doors of the office were thrown open, and the crowd entered. portionment and Commissioners of the Sinking

The Beard of Apportionment was first to assemble. Mayor Hall presided, and Sec retary Corson, being in readiness, read the minutes of the last meeting. This part of the routine having

The Sinking Fund Commissioners then assembled. Secretary Digg-man took the seat vacated by Mr. Corson and read

the minutes of the last meeting.

Mr. Gares called up the resolution which name been laid over some days ago, authorizing the issu-

been laid over some days ago, authorizing the issuing of dock bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000. He thought that the work of reforming the water front shown the helped along.

Mayor Hall, said that was a reform he believed in. He did not agree with all the reforms, but this was a very nice one. The hayor then moved the adoption of the resolution.

The DEPUTY COMPTROLLER asked if it had not better lie over. There was still due the sum of \$300,000 on a former appropriation.

Mayor Hall, said that all he wanted was to have the matter referred to the Comptroller, so as to have

the matter referred to the Comptroller, so as to have it off his hands. Mr. Green—Oh! then, you want to refer the mat-

Mr. GREEN—Oh! then, you want to feller the little for so as to transfer the subject from you to me.

Mayor Hall—Certainly; that is all.

Mr. GREEN—That's all very well between you and

THE PUBLIC INTERESTS We are expected to look after may not demand this. Mayor HALL—The public interests, I am sure, do demand it. The best evidence of that is that the Commisioners, who should know what is wanted, ask for it. They made the request on September 28 (that is six weeks ago), and they should have it. Recorder Hackert seconded the Mayer's motion, and, the question being put to vote, was decided in the affirmative, Deputy Comptroller Green alone voting "no."

woting "no."

THE RIGHTEENTH WARD MARRET
question came up by the reading of the opinion of
John McKeon, counsel to the Commissioners. He
concluded that the Commissioners had full
authority to lease the lots adjoining and rear of the
market to the Department of Docks. The commimication was ordered on file. The Mayor then offered
the resolution granting the application of the Depear of the Eighteenth Ward Market, to be used as
a dock yard, and that twenty-three lots of the Ganssyear.

Chamberlain Hanney or better

yoar.

Chamberlain Bradery objected, on the ground that if the property were leased for anything out a market the people who had invested in property in the meighborhood would be seriously injured. He thought also that one dollar a year would do as well as \$15,000. The MAYOR stated it was on MAYOR stated it was the court flower in the court flower is greened.

The matter was finally referred, in order that the appropriate maps and papers could be prepared.

A resolution was adopted authorizing a release to

phatic style:—
To THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING PUND:—
GENTLEMEN—Unexpectedly on my past, and unedicited by me, I was appointed by your Board, on the 1st of May inst, one of a Committee of Three 'to assertain and determine the value of all the real estate belonging to the cuty and county of New York. "As the oldest real caste auditonee in the country, and the originator of the real estate branch of the business in this city, with an experience of half a continy, I was aware that my knowledge and reputation as a judge of property had induced you to call my service interequition, and presumed it was intended I should be adequately and for them.

broker would be expelled the Board for "lumping mess to avoid the established rates.

I am surprised at the apparent want of appreciationough, exact and laboratous services have recan searcisty understand the comparison sitem made between the worth of our compute valuation of a casual examination of experit or mess-work

NEW YORK, NOV. 3, 1871.
Recorder HACKETT moved to refer the bill to the Comptroller for adjustment. It had been left to him by previous action and he should see to it. Mayor Hall, thought it would be well to pay the bill, as the Legislature would be sure to order the payment of the full amount of percentage. He never knew a reform regislature that did not go in for paying all sorts of claims.

Chambering Haster we have the controller with the appraisers at 11,000 csc...

The matter was finally referred to the Comptroller, after which the Board adjourned.

Tuere was a great rush of the gas pipe layers at day long the corridors leading to the "Boss" " office demands for their pay. The Acting Comptroller,

demands for their pay. The Acting Comptroller, down to the lowest clerk in the Department of Public Works, in fact everyoody connected with the office came in for his share of denunciation. Several of the men stated that they had not been paid for six months, and that their families were in extreme want in consequence.

Mr. King was not on hand during the day, and the men were in the long run compelled to go away without getting any satisfaction, although one of the officials informed them that they would get paid off as soon as all the bills had been audited and the Comptroller had made up his mind to supply the necessary funds. The official stated that the Department of Public Works was not to hame for the delay in paying the snon, and that the Comptroller's office was solety responsible for the "hitch."

The "Boss" was ousnly engaged most of the day with his counsel, and was unable, therefore, to receive but few of the many visitors who called upon him. It is said by those who pretend to know of what they affirm, that he laughs to soons the rumor that he intended to leave the country; that he is as determined as ever to fight his enemies to the bitter end, and that he expresses himself equally confident of being able to prove what he has all along contended could be proven when his case comes on for trial—his innocence, Quite a large number of politicians called late in the afternoon to have a talk with the "Boss," but even they were unable to obtain an interview. What the upshot of the conterence between Mr. Tweed and his counsel was, of course, not made public.

At the Sheriff's Office there was nothing new. Mr. Judson Jarvis was

What He Has to Say About His Sent in the

A figrand reporter, after a somewhat extended tour through the city yesterday, succeeded in coming across ex-assemblyman Tom Fields. The gentieman was loth to talk politics and expressed himself as unwilling to speak of his own particular

best of spirits, "I haven't any desire to get into the papers and occome notorious;" and he laughed learning as he uttered the words.

"But then all I want to talk about, Mr. Fields,"

"But then all I want to talk about, Mr. Fields," persisted the reporter, "Is whether you think Mr. Seymour will be put in your seat, or rather whether you will not be allowed to take your seat, and as to what you have to say about that Fire Department case?"

"All I have to say about the talk of contesting my seat is simply this:—I know nothing myself nor have I heard anything which would lead me to believe that there was any iraud committed in my district in the matter of voting.

Here a Mr. lone, of the Nineteenth ward, who was an inspector of election in one of the districts of the ward, and who voted the reform ticket, with the exception of Seymour for Assembly, came along, and, on hearing what the reporter and Mr. Fields were talking about, remarked, "Way, sir, it's all nonsense to talk about there having bene fraud in our district. There hever has been any such thing as bailot box stuffing or faise counting there at any election, and Pil tell you the reason why. Everybody in it knows everybody else and just how every man is going to vote long before the election takes place. In this respect it is like the country districts, it is not like the districts in the thickly populated portions of the city, where the voters and the inspectors are for the most part strangers to one another."

Mr. Fields, it may be said, was not anxious to talk about the alleged firemen frauds, he contenting himself with saying that the news, agers appeared to know more about them than he did."

NEW RAILROAD IN COLORADO. DENVER, Col., Nov 13, 1871.

Articles of incorporation of the Denver and Salt Lake Railroad were filed for record in this city on Saturday. The proposed route is along the South Saturday. The proposed route is along the South Platte to Middle Park, thence by the most feasible route to Sait Lake. The route will be of the same gauge as the Denver and Rio Grande and Leavenworth and Denver Railroads, and will pass through the best timbered region of the Rocky Mountains. It is believed the route will shorten the distance between Denver and Sait Lake 200 miles. The incorporators are W. S. Jackson, C. B. Lamborn and A. C. Hunt NOT OFF YET.

Movements of General Sherman-A False Star for Europe—The Wabash Arrived, but Not Ready to Leave-Description of the Frigate and List of Her Officers.

General Sherman, Colonel Audenried and Lieu connt Frederick D. Grant left the Astor House ber of friends, and drove to the Battery, where a large crowd had collected. The steamer Henry Smith was in readiness, and the party, in all about diffeen persons, embarked. A pile of luggage, provisions of all kinds and personal trumpery littered the deck of the gayly dressed steamer. Among the latter were several fowling pieces and rifles. General Sherman had a very fine rifle, which he examined, cooked and uncocked, and put to his shoulders in evident delight, apparently unconscious of the fact that the crowd really unconscious of the fact that the crowd was highly amused at the spectacle of the General of the Army of the United States

PUTTING HIMSELP THROUGH THE MANUAL of arms. There was no cheering or other demonstrations as the steamer backed out and headed or Staten Island; but everybody wanted to Fred." The trip down the bay was very pleasant and was much enjoyed by all on board, especially the indies of the party. Not a little amusement was occasioned by the announcement that the Henry Smith could not safely go alongside the Wabash, and more when the party, headed by General Sherman, stepped from a plank and crawled through a porthole to the main deck

and assisted the ladies to the deck, and assisted the ladies to the deck, and afterwards did the honors of the occasion with his usual courtery. The distinguished dignifaries remained on board for about an hour and a half inspecting the cabins (which were found to be teautifully fitted) and the

(which were found to be beauthiully fitted) and the thousand and one objects of interest on board. In the meanwhile the ship's band—lately transfered from the Frankin—played on the quarter dock. The marines were then drawn up in due order and saluted THE GENERAL AND THE ADMIRAL as they passed with their retunee on board the steamer. A salute of seventeen guns was fired as they speed away.

The Wanash is not ready to go to sea yet, having to take in coal before proceeding on her voyage. She is a splendid specimen of an old ship, carries forty-five guns, forty-four nine-inch in battery and one cleven inch forward on the upper deck and has a crew of 448 men. She is classed first rate and proved herself worthy on her trial trip from Boston. She left that port on the 8th inst. and encountered a severe gale from the northwest. The officers are pleased with her performance. Three men at the wheel were severely injured on the voyage, but are doing well. The Wahash will, when she arrives in European waters, be

The Wabash will, when she arrives in European waters, be
THE FLAGSHIP OF OUR SQUADRON,
bearing the permant of Rear Admiral James Aiden,
who goes out in her to take command. Admiral
Boggs, who is on board the Flymouth, which temporarily bears his flag, will be relieved and assigned
to other duty. The following is
A EOSTEA OF THE OFFICERS

of the Wabash:

Rear Admiret James Aiden, commanding EuTopean fleet.

Capitain William G. Temple, Chief of Staff.
E. Brown, Secretary to Commander-in-Chief; J.
Bhitr, Clerk to Commander-in-Chief; G. J. Marbury,
Cierk to Chief of Staff.

Capitain Robert W. Shufeldt, commanding Wabash.

Litutemant Commanders—Thomas L. Swann, Ex-cutive Officer; George W. Hayward, Navigator; Charles McGregor, Bowman H. McCalla and George F. F. Wilde. Hanford.

Masters—Leavitt C. Logan, Robert T. Jasper, William J. Barnett and Wilham H. Reeder.

Ensigns—Sumner C. Palco, Charles R. Brown, Sowton E. Mason, Edward B. Barry.

Midshipmun—Ferdinand H. Geutsch, Channeey homas, Charles W. Barllett, Edward F. Qualtrough, Channeey L. Wood, George L. Selden, Asner C. Baker, Onn T. Edson. mis-Richard C. Hooker and Franklin

argeons—Passed Assistant, George F. Winslow

Pay Insp. ctor—James Fulton, Fleet Paymaster.
Engineers—Chief, Edward D. Robie, Fleet Engicer; First Assistants, Daniel P. McCariney and
Tuman M. Jones; Second Assistant, Charles W.

Truman M. Jones; Second Assistant, Charles W. Rac.
Captain of Marines—George P. Houston; Second Lieutenant, Benjamin R. Russell.
Paymaster's Cierk—M. B. Moody.
Fiest Paymaster's Cierk—William M. Gibson.
Captain's Cierk—George A. Shuteidt.
Boatswain—Uharles Miller.
Gunner—Charles W. Homer.
Carp-nity—Robert A. Williams.
Sailmaker—Francis Boom.
General Suerman, Mr. Grant and Colonel Audenred returned to the Astor House, where they will remain until the frigate is ready to leave, when they will once more embark. President Grant intended to wait until the departure of General Sherman and his son, but owning to a pressure of public ousiness

he was compelled to leave for Washington on Sunday night. Last evening General Sherman and party attended the performance of the opera of "Faust" at the Academy of Music. They were, of course, delighted with the singing and fine acting of Miss Nilsson as Marguerite.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vincent Colyer Denounced by the Arizons Settlers—Quicksliver Mines Discovered in California. San Prancisco, Nov. 13, 1871.

Advices from Arizona charge Vincent Colyer with floating his Indian reservations over the lands pre-empted and occupied by settlers in Verde and San

Pedro valleys.

Governor Safford, of Arizona, publishes a letter in the San Francisco papers, recounting the mur-ders and outrages by Indians from the reservations, and bitterly arraigning Colyer's late operations and

reports.

Frederick W. Shoholm, who was killed in the
Apache attack on the La Paz stage, was a native of
Philadelphia and returning there. Loring was from

Boston.
An incendiary fire in Vallejo yesterday burned Armory Hall and the Kennedy block.
A discovery of rich quicksilver has been made in Monterey county.
R. Hemington, of Keeseville, N. Y., died suddenly at Truckee yesterday.

THE MISSOURI RAILROAD DISASTER. Further from the Diameter on the Northern Missouri Railrond—Fifty Persons Injured— List of the Serious Cases. St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 13, 1871.

List of the Serious Cases.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 13, 1871.

A list of the wounded by the accident near Weltsville, on the Northern Missouri Railroad, on Friday last, has been received. It contains the names of fifty persons, including the following, who were the only ones seriously injured:—Lieutenant McConihe, Fourteenth United States infantry, in command of the detachment, hurt in the head and back, not damerously; Sergeant J. A. Jay, collar bone broken and bruised in the nead and back; Sergeant H. Hoback, collar bone broken; privates Henry Scott, seriously bruised on the head:—recovery doubtful; E. Smingle, collar bone broken and head cut—recovery doubtful; P. Dingles, bruised on the head and abdomen; R. Jordan, severe contusion on the right side and chest; D. Ransome, severely bruised on the abdomen and back; Daniel Roberts, severe cut in the head; John Willis, severe cut in the head; John Willis, severe cut in the head; hat the world in the face; John Bunce, arm broken.

The remainder were only slightly hurt.

EQUAL RIGHTS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 13, 1371. In the United States District Court to-day the case of John W. Field, colored, against the Baltimore of John W. Field, colored, against the Baltimore City Passenger Railway, to recover damages in \$2,500, was concluded to-day. The plaintiff was ejected from a car of the company. Judge Bond, having instructed the jury that if they found that Field was ejected from the car on account of his color, and for no other reason, he was entitled to recover, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff, awarding him \$40 damages. In consequence of this decision negroes are now admitted into all the street cars in his city.

Ellery E. Danieli, defaulting cashier of the Web-ster National Bank, was to-day sentenced to five

Peter Conneil, aged eleven, was run over and killed to day by a gravel train at a street crossing in South Boston.

James Brown, charged with forgery in Boston, where he was recently in business, was arrested in Montreal on Saturday, brought here and held in

\$6,000 for trial.

The triend of Frederick W. Lincoln, a promising young author of this city, fear he was among the victims of the Apache Indians in an attack upon a stage coach recently, in Arizona, mentioned in last might's despatch. He was connected with Lieutenant Wheeler's Exploring Expedition.

THE CONNECTICUT MURDERESS

LUCRETIA BORGIA RIVALLED.

Mrs. Lydia Sherman on Trial for Her Life.

An Adjournment Until the December Term.

Graphic Interview with the Woman Accused of Putting Nine Persons to Rest-The Stient Craves Give Up Their Secrets.

The Struck Family, of New York, and How They Died-A Beautiful Girl Has a Fresentment of Death and Gives Directions for Her Obsequies - Was She One of Mrs. Sherman's Victims!

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12, 1871. der is well calculated to excite the mind of the community where the accused is known; but when the person charged with so grave a crime is a female much more interest in taken in all the details. This is shown in the case of Laura Pair, of San Francisco, and Mrs. Wharton, of Baltimore, who are accused of the awful crime of life-taking. Here in Connecticut is a case of alleged poisoning that fac overtops both these cases, for Mrs. Sherman is suspected of having committed

and not confining her administration of deadly draughts to admirs, but caming the death of inno-cent little ones, whose praiding tongues she had so

shown a mother's solicitude.

No wonder, then, that the arrest of Lydia Sherman in July last for murder caused a commotion in the aristocratic circles of Birmingham, Conn., where several of the alleged murders were committed, and that the people of this county should again revive their interest in the case on the eve of her

before Justice Platt, was held at Birmingham, in this county, on the 6th and 7th July last; but while it is believed she has poisoned nine persons, she was examined only upon the charge of murdering her husband. As her final trial commences Tues-

RESUME OF THE CASE. as developed upon the July examination:

It appears that some time in the fall of last year Mrs. Sherman, who was then the widow of Dennis Hurlburt, who had died very suddenly and mysteri

ously after willing his property, worth \$10,000, to her, made the acquaintance of Horatic N. Sherman, a widower, employed in a factory at Birmingham. For several weeks she visited his family—which consisted of himself and four children, the youngest of whom was aged one year—and finally, about a year ago, they were married, and Mrs. Sherman was in youngest child of Sherman, was taken sick in December, and after a lew days' illness, white under the care of his stepmother, and of his grandmother, Mrs. Jones, died with

proceedings acted very secrety, and on receiving the report of the chemists that sufficient arsent was found in the stomachs of each victim to cause death they instituted inquiries into

a wealthy faracer, living in an adjoining town, and his mysterious death, were ascertaned. One very strong circumstance regar ing Huriburt's taking off was that the only person who was an occupant of the house with him during his illness was his wife—the accused.

of the house with him during his illness was his wife—the accused.

HIS GRAVE WAS OPENED, the stomach secured and sent to New Haven for avalysts. Unmistakable evidence of poison was found in its contents. Having care taily woven the web of circumstantial evidence around the accused, Dr. Beardsley and his associates communicated their investigations to A. H. Gilbert, the local Grand Jutor, who went before Judge Pratt and secured a warrant for the arrest of the female Borgia. This was placed in the hands of Sheriff Henry A. Blakeman, who proceeded to New Jersey, and, atresting her, conveyed her to Birmingham, where the preliminary investigation already referred to was had. Cotonel William B. Wooster appearing for the people, and George B. Waterous, of New Haven, and S. GOMMITTED TO THE COUNTY JAIL of New Haven on the charge of poisoning her husband.

of New Haven on the charge of poisoning her husband.

This is considered one of the weakest cases of all the alleged murders committed by her in this State, and upon it she is to be tried first. The evidence heretolore given shows that she could have no incentive to the murder of Sherman unless.

TO RID HERSELP OF A WORTHLESS HUSEAND, who had no property of his own, and upon whom she had squandered several thousand dollars inherited from Hurburt, that she might marry a more wealthy one. In the death of the children she could not achieve any gain; hence the absence of a motive in making away with the Sherman ismily, for whose members she had betrayed much affection, is a strong point in favor of her innocence. In the death of her previous husband, Huriburt,

THERE WAS AN INCENTIVE to the commission of the foul deed of which she is suspected. He was wealthy and had made his will, bequeathing all his effects to her. He was taken suddenly sick at his farmhouse; a neigabor passing was called in and requested to summon a physician. Dr. Shelion was called, prescribed, and Huriburt died three days after, and was

died three days after, and was

LAID AWAY IN HIS LAST SLEEP,
no one being in the house who could administer
poison but the accused, who attended him in his
liness. Yet, Professor George F. Barker, who made
the analysis of the stomach, swears that Dennis
Hurlburt died from arsenical poison. If acquitted
on the charge of poisoning the Sherman family the
case of Hurlburt is so suspictons against her that
she will likely be tried for his sudden taking off.
But the alteged crimes of Lydia Sherman stop
not with the recital of the above. There are grave
suspictons that years anterior to her appearance in
Compassed the Death of five persons
in your city by the subtle drug, arsenic.

compassed the beath of five persons in your city by the subtle drug, arsenic.

About the year 1846, there resided in Manbattanville Edward Struck, a coachmaker by occupation, in the employ of a man named Butler. Struck at this time was a widower, and in that year he married the prisoner, who bore him several children. They inved together several years, Mrs. Struck (now Sherman) being a regular.

(now Sherman) being a regular

communicant in the first pressyterian church

of Manhatanville.

In 1864 Struck died, after a short illness, and was
buried in Trimity Cemetery. He was appointed on
the police force in January, 1887, and dismissed in
December, 1865, for violation of rules. The next
member of the findity that "shinfled off the mortal
coil" was Edward Struck, Jr., aged about four
years, who followed his lather on July 5, 1864, to
Trinity Cemetery, and the same day his little sister
Martha died, aged six years and nine months. The
next to find a resting place in Trinity was William
Struck, aged nine months and filteen days. Then,
on the 9th of March, 1868, Ann Eliza Struck, aged
twelve years, died, and was laid away to rest in the
family plot. But death did not stop here. On May
10, 1896, Lvdia Struck, an accomplished young lady,
aged eighteen gears, eight months and eleven days,
breathed her last at the family residence. The
record in

THE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

of this city is as follows:—

Edward W. Struck, aged fifty-flue years; residence, Tenth
avenue; birtlipiace, New Jorsey; thed of consumption; interred at Trinity Cemetery; died May its, 1864; attending physician, Dr. N. Husted,
JULY 5, 1864. Edward Struck, aged foar years and three
months; residence, Footh archue; native of New York; died
of remittent lever; buried at Irinity Cemetery; attending
physician, Dr. H. Gross.

MARCH 9, 1866.—Ann E. Struck, aged twelve years; residence, coorner of Lawrence sirect and Broadway; died of typhoid fever; buried at Trinity Cemetery; attending physician, Dr. H. Gross.

MARCH 9, 1866.—Lvdia Struck, aged eighteen years, eight

MAY 19, 1866.—Lvdia Struck, aged eighteen years, eight COMMUNICANT IN THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

That's cenetery; attending payacian, Dr. L. A. Rocentain.

The Presbylerian minister who now resides in Harem, and who was present at the bedside of Lydts and Ann E. Struck when they died, declared son e months ago to a HERALD reporter that their symptoms were those of poison. As yet no effort has been made to secure the disinterment of the bodies of the Struck family, but if the cases against the accused fail her, it is probable that an investigation will be made in your city of her connection with the death of the Strucks. Taking all the circumstances in consideration, there are very grave reasons to believe that this woman, who was apparently a devoted wife and an affectionate mother, has caused the death of three husbands and six children, three of whom were her own offspring.

NEW HAVEN, NOV. 13, 1871. Contrary to general expectation, and to the chagrin of the people of this city, who anticipated a feast of the horrible, the trial of Mrs. Sherman has been postponed until the third Tuesday in December. Her counsel, George R. Watrous, made a motion in the Superior Court, after my last letter was written, for a postponement. In explanation of the motion he stated that facts had lately come into his possession that he believed would have an important bearing is would be justice to his client to proceed with the bearing until he had had tune to fully sift the new facts that had reached hire. Without intimating their nature, he asked on behalf of his client that the hearing go over. Although Mr. E. K. Foster, the State Prosecutor, was ready and fully expected the case to come on at this term, he raised no objections, and the motion

21st September. It charges that at the town of Derby, on the 8th May, 1871, Lydla Snerman, wife of Horatio N. Sperman, late of said place, did felopiously, wilfully, &c., mix and mingle a great quantity of deadly poison called white argenic with a quantity of chocolate, which she administered to the said Sherman, who died on the 12th of May, and that the said Lydia The second count charges the administration of arsenic in gruet at civers times between the 8th and 12th of May, 1871, and that she is guilty of murder in the first degree. The third count charges the administration of poison in certain between the 8th and 12th of May and at divers other times, and that Lydis Sherman is guilty of murder in the first degree. The fourth and last count drawn by Colonel Wooster, of Derby, is the same as the first, except that there are changes of

Through the courtesy of Sheriff Scott and Warden Webster I was this morning accorded

eding out Broadway a distance of a mile and a half a tine brick 'structure, surrounded by a presented the appearance of a gentleman's country house, was found to be the temporary abiding place of the accused murderess.

On stating my business the janitress retired, and soon ushered into my presence this remarkable woman remarkable if she be innocent of the high crimes against humanity that are charged to her, as a victim of suspicious circumstances, and if she be guilty sfill remarkable as one who, under a serene exterior, has the faculty of histogher sullty

be guilty still remarkable as one who, under a serene exterior, has the faculty of althougher guilty secrets from the observer.

She prosented the same caim appearance that astomshed the speciators of the preliminary examination, but her prison confinement had changed her appearance slightly and given her a careworn look that painly told of the anxion; hours she had watched and waited for the end.

Falling to recognize me i remarked kindly:—
"You will remember me, Mrs. Shermau, as the reporter of the New York Herald, who attended your trial at Birminghaut."

our trial at Birmingham." lier langued eyes brigatened up, and she re-ponded, extending her hand: conden, extending it.
"Oh yes, I remember."
Seating herself gracefully the accused awaited

Seating herself gracefully the accused awaited a question.

"I have called to see you and converse with you regarding your case. To they treat you well acre?"

"On, yes, arr; I have the same privile; es given me as are accorded to other prisoners. I have the irreduced on of the halls, and receive every attention compatible with the rules."

"I have seen your counsel to-day, and he seems to be quite hopeful or your acquitts on the present charge; but are you not disappointed at the post-ponement of the case, hars. Shorman ""

"You at al. I am is the has to finy counsel, and all he does at for the beast. I think."

"Can you tell me why he dosired the case to go over?"

"I cannot. He has not suformed me on the point. But I presume he has good re sons."

"I have nearly that his motion has taken every body by surprise, as it was believed that the delence sought an early trial."

"I am anxious to be tried. My counsel may have reasons for delay that make an adjournment necessary."

reasons for delay that make an adjournment neces-sary."
I may say, Madame, that after betening to all the testimony given by the people at Birm

I have grave reasons to think that on the present charge, bad as it appears now, you can scarcely be convicted. The incis show that you were a devoted who to Sherman and an affectionate mother to his children, and that there was no motive for you to make away with them."
"Yes" (with emotion), "that is true. Mr. Sher-man, when sober, was a good man, but when under the influence of liquor was not himself by any means. When intoxicated he was kind but fanny, and more pleasant and kind to his family than when sober."

when sober."
"Was no subject to periods of melonchely?"
"Yes, sometimes no appeared quite strange unnatural."

when sober."

"Was he subject to periods of meloncholy?"

"Yes, sometimes he appeared quite strange and unnatural."

"It is said that you received \$10,000 from Huriburt. To-day! have been informed that the amount was much less."

"It was much less than \$10,000."

"How much of it did you expend upon Sherman?"

"That is a question! have never considered, it may come out some day, however. Yet! spent money upon him. The people say! poisoned him to prevent him squandering my fortune, when the truth is I held the money in my own right and he could not obtain a cent except by my free consent."

"There is another strong point in your favor."

There is another strong point in your favor."

There is another strong point in your favor."

"There is another strong point in your favor."

"That you endeavored to reform Sherman."

"Yes." said she, her dark eyes shining more brillantly still, "I did endeavor to reform him. I first joined a temperance society and then requested his prother to do likewise. He objected on the ground that he was already a testotalier, but I greed him to do it as an example for Horatis, and be initiated with hum to give him confidence, as he had so often inlien away from his good resolutions. His brother consected, and I got thom both into the looge."

"And you gave a free consented, and I got thom both into the looge."

"And you gave a free consented.

"And your affection for Ada was unbounded?"

"Good hand have created her more adectionately h

"Dr. Shelton, who attended him, gives very singu-"Or. Shellon, who attended Mr. Huriburt, and said to me that the disease was —. Some months later, while passing the house, he called and presented his bill, and I then said, 'Doctor, what did my husband die of? The people are asking me, and I cannot tell them.' He then made the same an-

wer."
"But on the examination he swore that the symp-

toms were suspicious:"
"Yes; he should have reported the case if they
were suspicious."
Here there was a pause in the interview for a few moments. Finally I remarked:—
"Mrs. Sherman, I wish now to speak of the Struck family, of New York. I had an interview some months ago with the Presbyterian minister who was present at the death of Lydia Struck, in Manhattan-vide. It appears that your first husband, Edward Struck, and four children died. Were these your children I!

Struck, and four children died. Were these your children?"

"They were."

"They were."

"The mutister to me spoke of you as a devoted Christian and a woman who betrayed great maternal affection."

The accused was visibly affected.

"Did he?" she asked. "Mr. Payton could say nothing less. He knew me well."

"301"—and I stopped a moment to weigh well my words, lest they should wound the feelings of one already bowed down by grief—"he says there is one circumstance he could never understand."

"What Is it?" she asked eagerly.

Again I hesitated, fearing that I was trespassing too much upon the confidence of the unfortunate lady.

too much upon the considered of the large states that some time before Lydia's death, while in the company of a young lady iriend, she suddenly stopped in ner tite-a-tite, and remarked:—"Dear —, I will soon be stricken down and will not recover. I have a request to make; when I am

dead flave me laid out in this way," and that she immediately lay down upon the carpet of the floor, in front of the glass, and assuming the posture of a corpse, indicated in what way and in what material she should be clothed for the grave."

The answer came quickly from Mrs. Sherman:—
"That is true. It occurred its my floore. I came into the room, found Lydia in this position and asked her what she was doing? She responded Shewing how I wish to be buried."
"But Mr. Payton says he understands that you refused to allow her to be buried in the clothes she hamed; that you buried her without any other clothing than sufficient to cover such portions of the body as were exposed in the coffin, and that, worse than all, you refused to the corpse a pair of stockings."

than all, you refused to the corpse a pair of stockings."

"That in not so. Lydia sold to me, 'Mama, bury me in my black dress; don't use my best dress." I was not preacht at the laying out of the corpse, but I know she was fully clothed as she requested. The young lady of whom she made the request is blass. Withiley, and the present wife of Key. Mr. Fayton and another lady, who is still living, assisted in preparing her for the grave. I can't see now Mr. Payton could say this."

"He merely said to had beend the:"

and another lady, who is still living, assisted in preparing her for the grave. I can't see now Mr. Payton could say this."

"He increly said he had heard this."

"Well, it is outrine. Mr. Payton would not say so of his own a knowledge."

"I saw Cornelius Struck a few weeks ago. He is still a conductor on the Third Avenus Ethicad. He does not seem to think that you poisoned his family.

"The doctors gave certificates in each case of death in Mr. Struck's family. They all died of natural diseases. Dr. Rodenstein would hardly have recommended me as a nurse to his patients had he suspected anything wrong. He gave the certificates of death in two of the cases.

"That is in your favor. Mr. Payton made the same remark to the. The half of these four children of Struck were years?"

"Yes: all his cuidten are still living. But another of mine by han is dead."

"The record in the New York Burgau of Vital Statistics does not show another."

"Still another, a child, died of measies years before. It ought to be on record."

"At this point I withdrew, more than ever perplexed as to the gall or innocence of the accused, after cordially assuring her that I would endeavor not to missepreseat her language, as she charged had been done by others in reported interviews that had never taken place.

From pretty reliable sources I learn that the define with be the the annuty of the accused. In all of the nine marriers charged upon this unfortunate, but son ewilat poished prisoner, the absence of a motive for intertaking is apparent, with the exception of the case of Hubburt, and even the prosecution are belogged on some points. Judge Foster, nowever, in drawing the tadictment, has betrayed much legal accument, and in it it will be dislicant for the distinguished counsel for the accused to find a technical flaw. Taken as a whole, the case of Lyda Scherman is destined to be one of the most remarkable trials of the period.

ABOUT BOTTS.

Who Gave Him the Whiskey !- Colonel Davis Says He Didnit, but Botts Again Says He Did-The Jurer Govern Rises to Explain-A

Very Extraordinary State of Affairs.

The publication in the HERALD of some facts quite a stir in the Sheriff's Department and in the ounty Jan vesterday forenoon. Regarding Botts that Colonel Davis, the Deputy Sheriff, had given him henor on Saturday and various times before, HREALD representative that the assertion was make a full statement over his own signature. He intimated that, in his opinion, the story was started by certain persons of his own political party, who are, he says, je slous of him. Subsequently

THE MURDERER WAS INTRAVIEWED by several reporters, to whom he stated, in presence given him the whiskey on Saturday and on previous cusious. Botts jurtuer said that he once handed me mone, before people" In any case it is certain that Boths got whiskey from somebody, and might easily have obtained, in a way, a vial of poison or a with which to destroy life, a doing business reflects anything out credit on the court officers having charge of the prisoner. also entered into a history of his case, all of which has already been fully published in the HERALD. Of his trial he said that he

wanted to go on the stand himself,
but her counsel would not allow him. He claims to
have been able to bring out some important facts.
Herbiaks he has but been frested squaroly by the
Court! he outle, he says, have been given mere time
to prepare. He evidently has a lively recollection
of his impericularly wire he considers six weeks
too short to prepare his soil. "Italiak," said he,
"that the Judge was too mard uron me not to give
me more time. I don't feel prepared to die. I feel I
have done many thatass that I ought not to do. I
leet that I did wrong in neglecting my own children
and paying Mrs. Wisson money." He soouls the idea
of his insulity, and says, "I was
I RESTY LOOKING FELLOW
to be stood up there and looked at as insanep."
In regard to the amount of money he has spent

of his meanity, and says, "I was bellow

to be stood up there and looked at as insane?"

In regard to the amount of money he had spent upon Mrs. Wisson, Botts said, "I suppose I must have given her \$800 in money during the past year. That saik dress she had on in Court I gave her. I gave her a gold watch worth \$80, and a set of jeweny that cost \$20 at wholesale. I gave her a gold watch worth \$80, and a set of jeweny that cost \$20 at wholesale. I gave her boy a watch and chair and money."

He seems entirely to have given up his affection for the wretened woman Wilson, and accuses her of lying on the trial. He gave a long account of his first visit to her noise about seven years ago, in company with others, on Sanday. She was at that time hithing on the corner of Mine row and Summit street, in Newark.

Something for Counsellow spencer to explain. It will be remembered that the reasons offered by Counsello. Spencer, in his motion on Saturday for snew trial were that he was possessed of anidavits snowing that one of the jurors, patrick mcGovern, had after the trial publicly stated that he had from the first made up his bind to go for hanging Botts. It now appears that there was no such person on the jury as accovern, but one Pairick Gowern, minus the "ize," This person now comes forward and declares ponitedly that he endeavored to be excused from serving on account of his private ousness, and not from any feeling for or against the prisoner; but after being required to serve, and on a ring up the verdict, he voted for conviction from all own conscionations conclusions after hearing the evidence, and never changed his opinion during the evidence in past in past the

which fully explains itself:—

I feel call of upon in justice to myself to brand as false the adminstrator presented in the flotts case on Saturday last, in reference to my conflued as control of the errors in that trial. They are base further to one of them, denies all knowledge of the flotter of the errors in that trial. They are base further to one of them, denies all knowledge of the errors of the err

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.

Colored Members of the Legislature Payer

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13, 1871. The Charleston News prints a report of the action of a caucus of the colo ed members of the State Legislature held last week. The cancus resolved to make no appropriation this coming session for the payment of the interest on the State debt, and de-chared themselves in favor of the repudiation of both the old and new debt of the State.

CLEVELAND, Onto, Nov. 18, 1871. The vessel reported sunk on Friday night, of Madison, Ohio, proves to be the Canadian school Junette, Captain Albert Bassett, loaded with grindstones. All hands, except William A. Thayer, the cook, were lost. The vessel and cargo are probably a rotal loss. The insurance is anknown.

HU SON, N. Y., NOV. 13, 1871. From the present indications it may be inferred that the Cathone improglio in this city, which has agitated the Church for many months, is about drawing to an amicable settlement. Yesterday mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Walworth, at mass was celebrated by Rev. Pather Walworth, at St. Mary's church, and the attendance was the largest that has been known for many year. In the course of his remarks the Reverend Father and that the investigation would be thorough and sustained by proof would be decreated properly and sustained by proof would be overlooked. Bas he deared to ampress upon his hearers that the decision of this investigating committee would be final, and, whatever the result, are appealed to all, as honorable men and devout Caristrains, to bow to its decree, that the Chirch might resume its holy functions and proceed to its work of as indicess.

The investigation commenced at ten o'clock this moraling in St. Mary's schoolroom. The committee of the insurgents, as well as Father O'Smitvan and some of his most prominent adherents, were in attendance.